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infected port and which have had no suspicious case or death on board, shall, after medical inspection of passengers and crew, be admitted to free pratique, with their cargo. The same measures shall be applied to the vessel as are provided in the regulations against cholera.

If the voyage has lasted less than fifteen days passengers and crew must be subject to medical observation until fifteen days shall have elapsed from the date of departure from the infected port. A list of the passengers by name shall be furnished to the authorities and the police shall be informed of their several places of destination. Medical inspection of the crew shall be performed by the port official.

If any suspicious case has occurred on board, all infected and suspected articles shall be disembarked at a designated place and subjected to the usual measures of disinfection. The duration of the period of observation in such cases shall date from the recovery or death of the last case.

If any suspicious case is found on board at the time of arrival it shall be conveyed at once to some suitable place and properly treated and cared for.

The articles to be considered suspicious are those named by the Dresden convention, such as rags, old cloths, bed linen in use, and all articles that have come in contact with the plague patients. All such articles shall be referred to a disinfecting establishment and made thoroughly sanitary.

Cotton bales and other goods similarly packed shall be disinfected only when their outside covering shall be found to be infected.

The sanitary authorities are charged to inspect the provision stock, and if any articles of food shall be found to be gnawed by rats or mice, the same shall be destroyed.

YELLOW FEVER.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial order of November 24 the port of Para is declared infected.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended November 28, 1896. There were 4 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 3 from yellow fever, an increase of 1; 1 from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 3 from beriberi, a decrease of 3; 2 from enteric fever, an increase of 1; 1 from diphtheria, none in the foregoing week; none from whooping cough, 1 in the foregoing week; 55 from tuberculosis, an increase of 6, and 274 from all causes, an increase of 37.

The health of the town and port continues good as usual at this season. I have no new information with regard to smallpox in the interior.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited and received bills of health from this office: November 24, bark *Kronprinzessin Louisa*, Danish, for New York, N. Y., and bark *Carrie Winslow*, American, for Barbados, West Indies. November 25, steamship *Belucia*, British, from Santos, for New York, N. Y. November 26, bark *Charles E. Lefurgay*, British, for Ship Island, Miss. November 27, ship *Ellerslie*, British, for Ship Island, Miss. November 28, ship *Garibaldi*,

Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala.; barkentine *Genesta*, British, for Galveston, Tex., and bark *Glen Grant*, British, for Apalachicola, Fla. November 30, ship *Avon*, British, for Ship Island, Miss.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 9, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended December 5, 1896:

There was one death from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 3 from smallpox, an increase of 2; 7 from beriberi, an increase of 4; 1 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1; 56 from tuberculosis, an increase of 1; none from diphtheria, one in the foregoing week, and 275 from all causes, an increase of 1.

The health of the town continues good in spite of the hot weather.

The increase in smallpox is entirely within the slums, where any infectious disease has fair play. From Patrocinio, in the interior, comes a telegram that smallpox is extinct there. As this was one of the worst affected localities, and in the absence of any other news, we may consider that the disease is rapidly drawing to a close in the interior.

There is no disease here now that is considered epidemic.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: December 2, steamship *Cole-ridge*, British, for New York, N. Y.; schooner *Benjamin C. Cromwell*, American, for Barbados, West Indies, and barkentine *Francis*, American, for Baltimore, Md. December 7, steamship *Salerno*, German, for New York, from Santos. December 9, bark *Monte Alegre*, Italian, for Pensacola, Fla.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports 50 cases and 5 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended December 26.

Under date of December 27 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended December 27 there were in that city 8 deaths from yellow fever.

Under date of December 12 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended December 12 there were 6 deaths from yellow fever.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 90 new cases and 33 deaths from yellow fever and 56 deaths from smallpox during the week ended December 3.

Under date of December 18 the United States consul at Matanzas reports 8 deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended December 23, 1896.